eTable 20. Combined Renal Outcome: Multinomial logit model including only variables from the set of known confounders.

Independent variables	OR _{renal} 2vs1	OR _{renal} 3vs1	OR _{death} 2vs1	OR _{death} 3vs1	Median of tertile			
					1	2	3	р
Age (years)	1.085 (1.019-1.154)	1.176 (1.039-1.332)	1.584 (1.43-1.754)	2.508 (2.044-3.077)	58	65	72	>0.0001
dUACR _{tp}	0.562 (0.51-0.619)	0.422 (0.371-0.48)	0.657 (0.56-0.77)	0.604 (0.486-0.751)	0.77	1.798	2.68	>0.0001
GFR	0.926 (0.877-0.978)	0.979 (0.88-1.088)	0.797 (0.73-0.87)	0.734 (0.606-0.89)	55.68	73.05	92.00	>0.0001
Duration of diabetes mellitus (years)	1.024 (0.991-1.057)	1.039 (0.985-1.097)	1.071 (1.007-1.138)	1.120 (1.011-1.24)	2	8	20	0.0472
Albuminuria status	1.160 (1.006-1.337)		1.900 (1.528-2.363)		normo	micro		>0.0001
Sex	1.103 (0.976-1.245)		0.792 (0.641-0.98)		male	female		0.0098
ONTARGET randomization arms	0.894 (0.778-1.027)	1.026 (0.896-1.175)	1.137 (0.900-1.438)	1.155 (0.914-1.459)	Telmisartan	Ramipril	combination	0.1555

dUACRtp ('delta-UACR to progression') was defined as the difference between the participant-specific cutpoint of developing a new micro-, or macro-albuminuria and UACR at baseline on the log-scale. OR_{renal} compares participants alive and with incidence or progression of CKD to participants alive but with no incidence or progression of CKD; OR_{death} compares participants, who died within the follow-up period, to participants alive with no incidence or progression of CKD. For continuous independent variables the ORs for the median of the 2nd and 3rd tertile (50.0th and 83.3rd percentiles) compared to the median of the 1st tertile (16.7th percentile) as reference are shown. For sex 'male' is the reference category; for ONTARGET randomization arms 'Telmisartan' is the reference category. Independent variables highlighted with **bold** letters have a significant association for incidence or progression of CKD.